













## WEEKLY GAZETTE

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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.



For Justice of Supreme Court,  
 JOHN CAMPBELL,  
 Of El Paso.

For Governor,  
 ALBERT W. MINTIRE,  
 Of Conejos.

For Lieutenant-Governor,  
 JARED L. BRUSH,  
 Of Weld.

For Secretary of State,  
 ALBERT W. MINTIRE,  
 Of Arapahoe.

For Treasurer,  
 HARRY E. MULLEN,  
 Of Las Animas.

For Auditor,  
 CLIFFORD C. PARKS,  
 Of Garfield.

For Attorney-General,  
 BYRON L. CARR,  
 Of Boulder.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
 MRS. A. J. PEAVEY,  
 Of Arapahoe.

For Regents of the State University,  
 SHIRLEY GIFFIN,  
 Of Boulder.

For Representative, Second District,  
 THOMAS M. BOWEN,  
 Of Rio Grande.

For District Judge, Fourth Judicial District,  
 IRA HARRIS.

For District Attorney, Fourth Judicial District,  
 HENRY M. BLACKMER.

For State Senator, Third District,  
 A. R. KENNEDY,  
 Of El Paso.

For County Commissioner,  
 ALBERT MATTHEWS.

For Representatives in the Legislature:  
 A. L. HUMPHREY,  
 J. J. WOODWORTH,  
 C. G. COLLINS.

For Justice of the Peace:  
 WILLIAM SUTTON.

For Constable:  
 JOHN W. CHAPMAN.

## A PARTY DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

One of the most noteworthy contributions to recent political literature is the article in the current number of The North American Review by Dr. Speaker Reed. Mr. Reed is more than a politician of great intensity and resource; he is a statesman. He sees principles, and is able to trace events to their causes and find the roots of things.

The principal count in his indictment of the Democratic party this time is the incoherence of that party—the fact that it stands for no well-defined body of principles. Everybody knows what the Republican party stands for. It stands for Americanism; for protection to American voters in their right to cast their ballots and have them counted; for protection to American veterans in their just claims upon the country which they saved; for protection to American interests abroad, and the extension of American commerce and prestige in every part of the globe; for protection to American industry and American labor through the tariff, so that American wages may be kept at a level higher than the wages in any other part of the world; for the extension of American trade by reciprocity agreements with foreign countries, by which our merchants are enabled to get their goods introduced in foreign countries upon more favorable terms than those of any other country; and for the use of both gold and silver as ultimate money of redemption.

Upon all these points the Democracy has no well-defined policy, except a general opposition to whatever the Republicans propose. But it is not with Democracy that we have to do in this matter. It is with Populism. Suppose for an instant that the Populist party might obtain control of the government, as the Democracy has not now; what would its policy be? Does anybody know? Can it be told from its platforms, or from the utterances of its recognized and accredited leaders?

In one particular, there is a pretty general agreement among all the Populists, with possibly the exception of those in Colorado: it would favor the issue of an unlimited amount of greenbacks, demonetize both gold and silver,

use both metals as commodities merely, and shut this nation out entirely from the world's exchanges and the world's commerce. It is of no use for Colorado Populists to profess devotion to silver; the record is there. A special dispatch from Washington, which we print to-day, gives the record of some of the financial bills actually introduced into Congress by the leading Populists, and it is clear enough what their financial policy would be if they had the power to carry it out.

Another matter on which all the Populists are pretty well agreed is the adoption of the initiative and referendum. If they should succeed in getting these incorporated in our Constitution, we should be kept voting all the time on all sorts of propositions; our legislatures and our Congress would become useless, and our laws would become hopelessly entangled, and full of the most glaring contradictions and absurdities.

Upon most other subjects, the Populists are hopelessly at sea. For foreign policy they do not care; for the tariff they have a contempt; for the extension of our commerce they have not a thought; the rights of veterans they think sneer at; an honest account they think nothing of, except in Alabama. Their great object is to abolish the banks and the mints and to flood the country with an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper currency.

Here in Colorado, Populism means more than that; it means anarchy; but we are speaking now of Populism as it presents itself in the nation at large, and not in this particular State. Let American citizens think upon these things, and they will conclude that whatever would Populism may bring upon single States where it becomes dominant for a time, there are as nothing compared to the evils that might be brought upon the nation by the success of this party on a large scale.

## FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

What it is that caused the hasty summoning of a Cabinet Council in England at a time when many of the Ministers were either abroad or preparing to take a vacation does not yet appear certainly; but it must have been something sudden and unexpected, and the only thing of that kind of which we have definite information is the trouble in Madagascar. It is true that the relations of the two countries are more or less strained in various parts of the world, and a Paris paper has been ingenious enough to prepare a list of at least a dozen mooted questions between the two powers; but the Ministry has been keeping track of all these things, and it seems probable that the Madagascar affair is the one which has led to the present excitement.

There was a little flurry in the island a year ago, when a plot was discovered, or alleged, to have been discovered, to undermine the French influence in the island, and it was charged that a British resident was at the bottom of it. But satisfactory explanations were made, and the affair passed over without creating very much of a sensation.

For ten years past, Madagascar has been virtually under a French protectorate, and there has been a French resident at Antananarivo in practical charge of the foreign relations of the Hova government. It seems that there is some dissatisfaction on the part of the French government with the way things have been going, and they have made a further demand on the Hovas for the recognition of the French protectorate in more unmistakable terms.

What the British have to complain of in this, we cannot tell; but "British interests" are not lacking in Madagascar, and it may be that the demand of the French is looked upon by the British Cabinet as unreasonable.

There is still another explanation of this sudden Cabinet Council, which, if it is not so probable as the other, is still possible. About two weeks ago, we printed a dispatch which came by United Press, indicating the probability of a Russian movement in the direction of Korea. This news has never been denied or satisfactorily explained. It is altogether possible that some more definite information of this movement may have reached the British Foreign office; and taken in connection with the reports of violence in China to foreigners, and the possible closing of treaty ports by the Japanese in preparation for their projected movement on Peking, this may be the basis of the new development.

In a vast and wide-spread empire like the British, no military movement can be made in any part of the world which may not affect its interests. The balance of power is so nicely adjusted that a war anywhere may make distressing complications at any moment. It will indeed be a wonder if the European powers succeeded in keeping out of the quarrel which is now raging so fiercely in the East. Our foreign news bids fair to be of unusual interest for the next month at least.

## OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The last of the old literary set of Boston is gone—the last of the men who by their writings first made an American literature. Emerson, Hawthorne, Whitlitter, Longfellow, Prescott, Ticknor, Fields—all have left us, most of them a long time ago; Holmes alone survived, and now he is gone, too.

This is not the place for an estimate of what that band of men did for this country. Most of them did work that will survive as long as books are read in America, and all of them helped to create a distinctively American literature. In none of them was the note of Americanism more pronounced and more vital than in Holmes. He was a patriot as well as an author, and he wrote some of the best

work of the time of the rebellion; but by saying that he was an American in spirit, we do not mean only that he wrote poems of patriotism. His stories are an outgrowth of his environment; he wrote about things that he knew; he described the life of his time.

We do not know how much Dr. Holmes's novels are read in these days—some of the statistical literary people will have to tell us that; but we have an idea that they are read by as many people now as they were at any time since they were first published. Neither do we know exactly how much his poems are read, but they have probably as large a number of admirers as they ever had. We do not believe, however, that it will be either by his poems or by his novels that Holmes will be longest remembered. Certainly it is not in them that we get the most of his peculiar individuality or of his special genius. It is the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table who makes the most direct and powerful appeal to us, and it is in that, and its companion volume, The Professor, that Holmes has done his very best work.

The chief characteristics of Holmes's literary work are its sanity and its optimism. The Autocrat, sharp-sighted though he was, looked on life through rose-colored glasses. You cannot read his books without becoming more cheerful; they are sure medicine for a fit of the blues. In the largest and best sense of the word, Holmes was a humorist. He is the embodiment, the personification, of the Yankee sort of American humor. In fact, taking into consideration the bulk of his work, the long period which it covers, and the fine quality of it, it must be said without reserve that he is easily the first American humorist. It is not easy to disconnect his sanity from his humor, for humor is one of the most important factors in a sane view of life. Humor is the salve of intellect; it keeps things wholesome, and prevents them from getting one-sided. No man can well be a fanatic and keep his sense of humor. It was his humor, more than anything else, that gave Lincoln that wise, elevated view of things which prevented him from making mistakes, and which kept the balance between his other great qualities. When we say, then, that Holmes was the first American humorist, it is high praise.

Another of Holmes's qualities is his suggestiveness. He had, to a greater degree than any other of our literary men, the art of saying things which everybody had thought vaguely, but had not expressed. There is no more delightful quality in a writer than this power to put your own thoughts for you into better form than you could put them yourself—no quality which brings an author more closely in touch with his public. There are thousands of men and women who never saw Dr. Holmes who are feeling to-day, as if they had lost a personal friend, and one of the wisest, wisest, most genial, kindly, intensely human friends that anybody could have. And this feeling in the hearts of the American people is the best tribute that any man could have.

THE "ROBBERS SEVENTH" AND THE STATE DEBT.

The constitutional amendment that is to be submitted to the people of the State for their approval or rejection at the coming election provides for the funding of the present floating debt of the State at a lower rate of interest. The Populist papers are all opposing this amendment because, they say, the debt was contracted by the "robber Seventh" general assembly, and therefore ought not to be paid at all.

Here are the facts:

So far as can be ascertained from the Auditor's reports, there was at the end of the year 1882 no indebtedness. The Fourth general assembly, covering the years 1883-84, created a net indebtedness of \$24,698.80.

The Fifth general assembly, covering the years 1885-86, reduced the net indebtedness to \$14,911.45, or in amount about \$10,000.

The Sixth general assembly, covering the years 1887-88, increased the net indebtedness to \$56,639.90.

The Seventh general assembly, covering the years 1889-90, increased the net indebtedness to \$97,498.63.

The Eighth general assembly, covering the years 1891-92, increased the net indebtedness to \$362,499.24.

At the latter figures the debt stands, with such increase as may have been incurred under the present Populist administration. The records show, therefore, that with one exception, the Seventh general assembly added less to the State debt than any other legislature that has sat in this State for a dozen years past. The amount which it added to the State debt was only \$122,459.83. The Fourth general assembly added \$24,698.80; the Sixth, \$36,639.90; the Eighth, \$175,000.51. The amount which was added by the Ninth is not yet definitely known, but it is undoubtedly more than was added by the Seventh.

So far as it from being true, therefore, that this State debt was created by the "robber Seventh," that less than 10 per cent of the amount of the proposed issue of bonds will cover the whole indebtedness created by that assembly. It is no doubt rather remarkable for a Populist campaign statement to contain as much as 3 per cent of truth, but that seems to be about the size of this one.

We have no apologies to make for the Seventh General assembly; the men who were in it can take care of themselves; but it is outrageous to saddle upon that much-abused body the discredit for creating a debt which it found when it began to sit, and to which it added only a very small amount.

The campaign lies about the "robber Seventh" will not do it right in the Populist papers, and the Populists

may believe them, for it is a part of their creed never to read anything published in a newspaper; but there is no excuse for any intelligent man to believe that the State debt is a legacy from the Seventh General assembly.

## JUDGE HARLAN'S DECISION.

The effect of the recent decision of Justice Harlan in the strike cases has been generally misrepresented. It has been announced as a reversal of Judge Jenkins's injunction. A careful perusal of the opinion of the learned Justice shows that this is true only in part, and that the material portion of Judge Jenkins's ruling is sustained.

In Judge Jenkins's opinion, the following language was used in reference to strikes: "It is idle to talk of a peaceful strike. None such ever occurred. The suggestion is an impeachment of intelligence. All combinations to interfere with property freedom in the proper management of one's lawful business, to dictate the terms upon which such business shall be conducted, by means of threats or by interference with property or traffic, or within the condemnation of the law. It has been well said that the wit of man could not devise a legal strike, because compulsion is the leading idea of it. A strike is essentially a conspiracy to extort by violence."

This definition of a strike, Justice Harlan holds to be faulty. He maintains that there may be such a thing as a strike without violence. When a strike is a mere stoppage of work, without the accompaniment of violence, and not entered into with the purpose of working injury to the employer, then it is legal, and no injunction restraining it may properly issue.

But the gist of Judge Jenkins's ruling was not in his definition of a strike; it was in the words framing the injunction. These mandatory words, which Justice Harlan was asked to reverse, are as follows:

"And from combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of said receivers, with the object and intent of crippling the property in their custody or embarrassing the operation of said railroad."

This order Justice Harlan refused to reverse, and he was urged for cause of a restraining order against the employees and employed which is full of wisdom and instruction.

His conclusions bear equally on employer and employed, and are, briefly, these:

To discharge his employee is absolute. No man has just power to force another man to hire one whose person or service is distasteful to him; and an employer may discharge all his men at his mere pleasure, just as he may discharge one of them. Workmen have absolute right to quit the service of their employers, and this singly or en masse, for good cause or for bad, or for no cause at all. As it cannot be urged for cause of a restraining order against the employer that his discharge of one man or of a hundred men will work injury to them and their families, so neither can it be assigned as cause for a restraining order against the workmen that their sudden cessation will work injury to the employer's business.

But the employer must not dismiss his men, or any one of his men, with "the object and intent" of injuring him or them. He must not conspire with other employers that the discharged men shall not be given work until they submit to such terms as the conspiring employers may impose. Employers may agree upon a wage rate, but they must not conspire to force employees into acceptance of it. So the employees must not go on strike "with the object and intent" of crippling the business of their employers. Not only must they refrain from damaging machinery or buildings; they also must refrain from concerted efforts towards prevention of business, either by hindering the manufacture or distribution of goods, or by intimidating other workmen from taking the places that they have vacated.

There has never been a better illustration than this decision of the old maxim that law, in its essence, is common sense codified. In strikes, as in other affairs, the intent with which a deed is committed is of great importance. In the Debs strike, it was the openly avowed intent of the strikers to injure the business of their late employers, and prevent the railways from operating their lines. The strike was therefore illegal, and the injunction issued against the strikers, forbidding them to hinder the operation of the railways, was entirely proper.

This principle applies to all cases. The only difference between an employer or corporation doing business on its own account, and one in the hands of receivers appointed by the courts, is that the latter has quicker access to the court. On the other hand, the great advantage to workmen of organization is easily seen: Under this decision, "back-lifting" for the purpose and with the intent of injuring the laborer and preventing him from obtaining work is illegal, and if he is thus black-listed, he may appeal successfully to the courts; and the more easily if he is backed by an organization.

The absolute fairness of the decision is obvious to all men. It ought to do much toward clarifying the labor situation, and giving both to employers and to employed a definite idea of their exact legal rights in the matter of strikes and discharges.

## THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

The political atmosphere in New York city has been clearing up. All the anti-Tammany elements except the so-called State Democracy have agreed on a ticket, which has the name of Wm. L. Strong for Mayor, and that of John W. Goff for Recorder. These organizations include the Republicans, the Good Government clubs, and two bodies of dissatisfied local Democrats. The Press estimates their total vote at 173,000, against about 150,000 to be polled by Tammany and the State Democracy. This estimate may be too

high, but at least there is a chance of beating Tammany, and a better one than there has been for a good many years back.

It is said, with every appearance of truth, that Senator Hill, before he accepted the nomination for Governor, made a deal with Mr. Grace, whereby, in return for the State Democracy's support of the State ticket Mr. Grace was to name the Democratic Mayor. If this arrangement was made, as it seems to have been, it will be a very bitter pill for Tammany to swallow. The municipality of New York has been the Tammany spoilsman's feeding ground for many years, and they are more accustomed to trade away their votes for national offices in return for votes for Mayor, than to trade votes for Mayor in return for votes for Governor. But Hill was inexorable. He knew that he would certainly be beaten unless he could get all the Democratic votes in sight, and he would not accept the nomination for Governor unless Tammany would give up the Mayoralty.

Such a bargain as this, being a new thing in Tammany politics, may not be easy to carry out. The Tammany men are indeed accustomed to be voted in droves, according to the will of their leaders, but the leaders themselves are not satisfied with the arrangement which will put a good many of them out of a job for the season, and perhaps for years, and we doubt whether the whole of the pledged goods can be delivered. Whether Mr. Grace can carry out his part of the compact we cannot tell, but the probabilities are that he will find it very difficult. The indications are certainly in favor of the success of the ticket headed by Strong and Goff.

## "THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD."

It is a favorite assertion of the advocates of "tariff reform" that an advance toward free trade will open to this nation the markets of the world; and this has been the burden of Mr. W. L. Wilson's speeches in defense of that tariff bill which he introduced and which was mangled beyond identification in the Senate.

As a matter of fact, the repeal of the reciprocity section of the McKinley bill has already lost to us most of the markets of the world, and will soon lose the rest. Brazil is about to impose retaliatory duties on American products; Spain will no longer give to our merchants advantages for the introduction of American goods into Cuba; Germany and France, where an immense market for our food products had been secured after many years of effort, are about to impose higher duties and perhaps to exclude our food products altogether.

The effect of this move in the direction of free trade, then, so far from being an advantage to our producers in opening new markets, has been to close those that were already open. Its effect on the American market has been to open it to foreigners. Our own producers are thus cut both ways. The lesson is a costly one, but the American people wanted it, and now they have got to pay for it. But that will not matter so much if the lesson is thoroughly learned.

We do not know yet what the total vote was in the Georgia election; but enough is known to show that it was probably as large as usual, if not larger, and that the falling off in the Democratic majority was not due simply to indifference on the part of the voters. Mr. Atkinson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, seems to have only about ten thousand majority, against the usual \$0,000 to 100,000. Several of the Congressional districts show a clear Populist majority, and the Democrats will have to work hard for the next three weeks if they expect to hold these districts in November. Our own sympathies in the contest are entirely with the Democrats, and we hope they will hold their Congressional districts, for such men as Tom Watson are a nuisance in the House, and some of the Democratic Representatives from Georgia are men of ability and patriotism.

The Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina has decided that the Dispensary law is constitutional, and trouble has begun again in the Palmetto State. A case will be made up very soon to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The legal questions and the constitutional questions involved are nice ones, and there should be a decision of them by the court of last resort. In the meantime, the searching of private houses on suspicion will go on, and will lead to something like a small civil war in the State.

The Massachusetts Democrats have put up a State ticket to be knocked down by the voters on Nov. 6. Their candidate for Governor is the same as last year—ex-Congressman John E. Russell, who is by no means to be confounded with W. E. Russell, who has twice been elected Governor. John is in no danger of election, and he knows it. The Massachusetts Democrats, like their brethren in Colorado, are making the motions of a contest this year simply in order to keep up an organization.

Several of the new till-after-election-only newspapers, or imitations of newspapers, have been started recently in this neighborhood. Victor has a new Populist sheet, which was presumably started to print the constitutional amendments; there is another of the same kind in Pueblo, and here in this city we have a temporary Democratic sheet which consists mainly of editorials, and is a decent enough paper of its kind. But what is the use of starting a paper to run five weeks?

Waite was on his good behavior Monday night. He never swore once, and tried to coo as gently as any sucking

## THE SECRET

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rashes, freckles, bites and stings of insects, irritations, yellow, oily, and mothy skins, chaffings, and undue perspiration. CUTICURA SOAP, because of its delicate medication, is the most soothing, cooling, purifying, and healing application, as well as being beyond all comparison the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of toilet, bath, and nursery soaps. Sale greater than combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. POTTER, DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston. "All about the Skin, Hair, and Nails" free.

dove. In fact, he was as different as possible from the bloodthirsty warrior who ordered Tarney to train his big guns on the deputy sheriffs and mob them down if they attempted to carry out the orders of the court. But the people of this county know Waite too well to be deceived by his present careful attitude.

Here is a sample from the Montrose Industrial Union of the paragraphs that are going the rounds of the Populist papers:

"Who made the miners and the mine-owners arbitrate at Cripple Creek and thus ended the strike and saved loss of life and bloodshed? Governor Waite."

That sort of talk may go in places where they don't know anything about the Cripple Creek strike, but it doesn't go here.

Old man Steinitz has broken loose again. He says that Lasker does not dare to play him for the chess championship until he sees him on crutches; so Steinitz is going to claim the championship because Lasker will not respond at once to his challenge for another series of games. It has not been generally known heretofore that the quondam champion played chess with his legs—he played more with his tongue than anything else—but this statement about crutches looks as if the old man wanted to play a peripatetic series of games.

We rise to ask that Governor West and the Democratic lawyers in this Territory shall make a specific statement showing in what respect the proclamation of President Cleveland gives advantages to those men who are under a cloud in Utah, that were not given by the proclamation of President Harrison. Again we say to these gentlemen, you must make that showing clear or the people very soon will begin to laugh over the fact that you tried to fool them by giving them a paper which, in effect reads:

Whereas, My predecessor, Benjamin Harrison, granted pardon to certain individuals in Utah, now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, hereby proclaim that all such persons as were pardoned by President Harrison, and who have since kept the faith honestly, are hereby pardoned again.—(Salt Lake Tribune.)

A day of prayer for Colorado is in order. It's not "Pike's Peak or bust." It's "Beat Waite or bust."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## REMEMBER there

are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure

White Lead

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